

# The Bee

THIRTEENTH YEAR.

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1902.

NO. 9

## REDISTRICTING TROUBLES.

Judicial Districts May Be Left as They Now Are Constituted.

(Correspondence of Louisville Commercial.)

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 25.—The Democratic house caucus held tonight to consider the redistricting bills developed the fact that the house is beset with insurmountable difficulties, and the probability of abandoning the redistricting of judicial districts is suggested. The senate refused flatly to enter the caucus, and the house in turn refused to allow the senate to be the guests of the caucus. The feeling between house and senate Democrats is not kindly, and the members of the lower house fear for their bills even should they pass their body.

The caucus tonight was secret, and it considered only the judicial bill. The bill was taken up by districts, beginning with the First. Several changes were made. Union county had been with Henderson and Webster, but the caucus decided to take Union out of this company and put it with Livingston, Crittenden and Calloway. A bitter fight was made against this change. Protests were made on several of the districts, but the majority controlled. The general sentiment among the Democrats is that they wish they had never touched redistricting. The caucus was in session until long after midnight, with about one-fourth of its work completed.

### Demand for the Mule.

The last year has brought the mule into greater prominence than it has ever before occupied in this country. It is true that in some sections, notably the cotton States, the mule has been the great reliance for all kinds of farm work, and he and the negro were responsible for about all the work done on Southern farms and plantations.

But the great impetus given to mule breeding was the war in South Africa. It is a rugged country, very dry, and horses could not withstand its peculiar climate. Here the mule proved its great value, and soon the horse was discarded from the ambulance, commissary and ammunition trains, and the mule took its place. They were found to be much superior to the horse in the peculiar conditions entailed by active campaigning in a dry, mountainous country, where forage is very scarce, and highways are unknown. Here the peculiar capabilities of the mule had ample room to show themselves, and the result was so greatly in his favor, as compared with the horse, that it may be regarded practically settled that he will become a fixture in modern armies, and as essential as arms or ammunition.

The result has been a wonderful increase in the demand for mules, and a corresponding expansion in breeding and raising them. The general farmers who stepped breeding horses some years ago, as they could buy horses cheaper than they could raise them, are beginning to use mules on the farm, and find they are great workers, more easily cared for than horses, and freer from disease.

The sales of mules at the Chicago stock yards the last year have been surprisingly large. Only a few weeks ago a mule sent there for sale was a rarity. Now there are consignments offered every week, and from 200 to 300 are frequently on sale at once. They range in size from 900 to 1,500 pounds. The former are denominated colton mules,

as they are largely taken by Southern farmers for plantation work, and the heavy ones for truck purposes. In the latter line of work they are displacing ordinary truck horses, and are being used more largely from year to year. This may be regarded as the mule age.—Michigan Farmer.

## THE FRUIT CROP.

Claim That Sleet Has Been Beneficial.

The Sebree Herald says: It is claimed by fruit growers, qualified both by experience and scientific knowledge, that so far as the fruit crop is concerned, the big sleet has been a blessing in disguise. It is claimed a heavy sleet lying on the boughs and twigs of the trees and keeping them in bent position, by interfering with the circulation in the limb, retards the wood growth and accelerates the production and development of fruit buds. If this theory is correct, and it is vouchsafed for by men of ripe experience, we should have a year an enormous yield of fruit.

### Will Be Opened March 1.

The Home for Aged and Infirm Masons, which has been located by the Kentucky Masonic Grand Lodge near Shelbyville, will be formally opened with appropriate ceremonies. The home, which is in charge of Supt. H. B. Shaffer, is now being furnished throughout by the board of directors. It is believed at least a dozen aged and indigent Masons will enter the institution as soon as it is opened.

### Enterprise For Hopkinsville.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 25.—Messrs. Ford Schmidt and Archie Higgins have made arrangements for the establishment of a large poultry broiler. The plant will be situated about two and a half miles from town, will be steam-heated throughout, and will have 20,000 feet of floor space. They will also have 160 acres of land at their disposal. They will use about 1,500 hens for furnishing eggs for market and their incubators.

### Work for Christian's Court.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 24.—The spring term of the Christian Circuit Court convened this morning. Judge Cook presiding, and will remain in session six weeks. The grand jury was impaneled, a large crowd being present to hear the instructions given which were of an unusually interesting and important nature. Special attention was paid to the assassination of Deputy Sheriff Robert Coffey last September, and the Empire coal mine troubles. "Of the new appearances there were sixty cases in common law and forty-four in equity. There are 173 confined common law cases, and 149 common law cases. There are also 28 new suits for divorce on the docket. There are twelve prisoners in jail awaiting trial.

### "Miss Hobbs."

The following Earlington people saw "Miss Hobbs," at Morton's Theatre, last Christmas day, and cheerfully recommended this play to the Earlington patronage, feeling sure that all will be well pleased with this attraction. The cast is entirely the same as it was then, not a member having quit, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding: Mr. C. H. McGary and wife, Mr. Paul M. Moore and wife, Mr. W. S. McGary and wife, Miss Donna Wood, Miss Louise Norwood, Mr. Isaac Davis, David Cowell.

Richard Barber, individual book-keeper for the Fayette National Bank at Lexington, committed suicide. He had been suffering several days with neuritis.

## ..COMMENTS CURRENT..

By Macaroni.

The "wireless telegraph" lines were cross, and the following lines were caught by the telephone, the readers of which will be the next to get cross:

Evidently the contestants who were distanced in Nashville by our own Eldred Davis, the promising young M. D., in the examination before the Naval Examining Board, think now he has a "hoss" on them, since he was sent to the Mare Island Navy Yard. Kentuckians are noted for their "hosses."

Visitors to the Earlington Bank always find it warm and comfortable. This can be accounted for in one way. Jesse Phillips, the clever cashier, when a boy, had experience in a coal bank.

Bishop & Co., an enterprising mercantile firm of Madisonville, in their newspaper ads, very often use the line, "Your money back if you want it." All Bishops should be just men.

Two negroes employed at the mines here, recently had a trivial difficulty, the origin of which was due to one trying to tell the other what to do, when he had no authority. It seems to me that a miner should mind his own business in mining.

My attention was attracted the other day by a small crowd collected together and gazing at some object of interest on the railroad. The object of curiosity prove to be a dead hog, his life having been crushed out by a moving train. One spectator, who was no doubt an old baseball manager, remarked, "There is one 'rooter' that will not be on hand this season." His hogship was not much of a curiosity to me—have been "on the hog" many times.

Fritz and Webster, in a "Breezy Time," are booked at the Temple for March 13. As March is rather a breezy month, they should have little trouble in giving the people "A Breezy Time."

At last a Ruby has invaded the diamond. That is the name of the latest recruit to the ranks of professional ball players. Here is hoping that Ruby will prove a jewel to the diamond.

The manager of the company playing "The Minister's Son" is Mr. J. M. Stout. He is evidently stout enough to carry a strong company.

If there are many more "In Kentucky" poets to be heard from, the rest of the world will think that all of the people of the "dark and bloody ground" were born under the falling stars.

If Prince Henry will only visit the Senate while McLaurin and Tillman are in a debate, he will no doubt hire Ching Fong, the Chinese boxer, for protection.

When I read of the number of visitors at Hot Springs from the of different places, I sometimes think how far some people will go to take a bath.

A man giving lectures with liquid air is the latest addition

to the ranks of the Thespian art. As the public has been given "hot air" by the profession for many years, this liquid air provider should meet with overwhelming success.

Last week THE BEE was delayed in being printed on account of losing all of our gasoline, and not discovering the fact until the paper should have been running through the press. The weather was the cause of it—but the weather doesn't care whether people, ground, fruit trees or anything else can weather the weather.

De Wolfe Hopper, after hopping about in Webster & Field's all-star cast in New York City for the last two or three seasons, will hop out on the road next season at the head of his own company, playing a dramatization from that humorous work of Dickens, "Pickwick Papers." As a hopper, De Wolfe is quite a success. The last time he hopped out of matrimonial bonds, the Globe-Democrat served him with the following: "Mr. and Mrs. De Wolfe Hopper have been divorced, and De Wolfe is now a grasshopper." De Wolfe should have no trouble in playing the Dickens with his audience.

### Completed Proverbs.

"Before you run in double harness, look well to the other horse," but see to it that the other horse doesn't have a chance to look well to you.

"Pity is akin to love," but kinship does not always signify friendship.

"It is hard to pay for bread that has been eaten," but not so hard as to get bread to eat that has not been paid for.

"Only that which is honestly got is gain"—the rest is velvet.

"Labor overcometh all things," even the laborer.

"Employment brings enjoyment," when it brings the means to enjoy.

"A wise man is moved from his course neither by force nor entreaty," but the same often applies to a mule.

"Possession is nine points of the law," and frequently all the profits.

"Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost" is the cry of those who are well in front.

"In matters of taste there can be no dispute," for every man is so firmly convinced that there is no standard by which his taste can be measured.

"What'er is best administered is best" for the one who administers.

"Ignorance is the mother of impudence," but no father is named.

"A man who will not flee will make his foe flee," but what if his foe be made of the same metal?

"Let a child have its will and it will not cry," but its parents will.—Era.

### The American Soldier.

Congressman Grosvonts: "The alarm which has been sounded in regard to the conduct of the American soldier in the Philippines is one of the most shameful attacks on American manhood in history. The American people are not criminals any more than they were in the days of the Revolution. The tales of rapine, fire and bloodshed in the Philippines are not to be credited."

## LABOR ORGANIZER'S EXPENSES.

Central Federated Union Refuses to Pay \$40 for Three Days of Ben Tillett.

Ben Tillett, the English Socialist, came here last November as a delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Being the organizer of the London Dock Laborers' Union, he was asked by Delegate Robinson, the Federation's organizer, to spend a week among the longshoremen here trying to organize them before he returned to England.

According to Robinson, Tillett was to receive from the Federation \$21, its regular salary for the work, but he said he could only stay three days, and, so Robinson declares, he only spent ten minutes among the longshoremen, who paid little attention to him.

Robinson explained to the Central Federated Union at its meeting yesterday that for these three days Tillett's expense bill was \$40. He advanced Tillett money, but did not like to submit Tillett's bill to the Federation of Labor and asked if the C. F. U. wouldn't foot it. Everybody at once began to protest.

"What do Tillett and his kind take us for?" shouted August Waldinger of the Arcade Workers' Union. "Does he think the Central Federated Union is an industrial cow, to be milked by every one?"

"I don't like to hear such talk of a labor man," remarked the chairman.

"You may like it or not," said Waldinger. "We've been suckers too long. This man Tillett has been doing the same thing everywhere. He charged a New York labor union \$50 for addressing a meeting for three minutes. Yet he calls himself one of us."

Some of the delegates said they were sorry that Tillett wasn't present. Delegate Pommer said that Tillett had been doing the same thing all over the country, and that complaints of his expense bills had come from cities as far away as Cincinnati.

"I can tell something about Tillett's expense bills," said George H. Warner, delegate of the machinists. "Our Reception Committee, which went to Washington to meet him, had to pay \$350 for three days of his expenses there."

Some of the delegates wanted to know what Tillett did with the money. Warner said he didn't know. It was decided by acclamation to refund only the money that Robinson had advanced to Tillett and let the Englishman be responsible for the rest of the bill.—N. Y. Sun.

### SEBREE UNION TROUBLES.

Rents Not Paid by Union and Idlers are Threatened With Eviction.

Sebree, Ky., Feb. 25.—The members of the Mine Workers' Union here are in trouble. Notices were served upon several of them today to vacate within five days the houses they now occupy. These notices were served by Marshall Higgs at the instance of the property owners. Out of thirty union members who draw assistance from the United Mine Workers of America, only two own their own homes. The indications are that notices will be served tomorrow morning on all those who are behind in their rent.

The members of the local union were promised by officials when they joined the union that rent and coal bills would be paid. They were also promised a weekly allowance for groceries, to be prorated according to the number in the family. One member withdrew from the union a few days ago because he did not get enough to buy groceries for him-

self and wife. The union has never been up with the rents since the strike was ordered. If the rent that is past due is not paid it will force nearly every member and his family out of town, as there are no empty houses. There are about 125 people who are dependent upon the United Mine Workers for support.

### Did Not Get the Knot Tied.

Clarence Howell and Miss Emma Sisk, of Mortons Gap, eloped to Evansville last week for the purpose of getting married, but were disappointed. As the young lady was only 19 years of age, they were refused license. They returned that evening and were met here by the irate father of the girl, and the would-be groom told him they were married, hoping to throw him off until they could reach a greener Gretna Green, and have the knot tied. The father left them, thinking they were married, but the daughter decided to send for him to come back and take her home, which he promptly did.

### Where Profits Go.

It is little wastes, the small leaks on the farm, which prevent the farmer from realizing that full share of profit which would be justly due him if proper attention were given to little matters seemingly unimportant in themselves. Irregular feeding of milk cows will affect the milk yield, and openings in the clapboards of the stable will admit cold enough to counterbalance a good share of the food given to produce animal heat and growth. In fact, a look of hay dropped here and blown into a corner there, a pint or a quart of grain lost through the bottom of a neglected feeding box, a quart or more of meal frozen to the pigs' trough, then thrown out under foot, or a few nibbles of corn trampled into the filth—these, and more, are but little things, yet in the course of a winter their cash value would surprise some, if estimated. We cannot avoid the conclusion that the successful farmer of the future, perhaps more than in the past, will be the one who avoids the waste in little things. What-ever is saved is gained, and this is particularly true of the economy of the farm.—Agricola.

### Has Resigned.

Mr. George A. Neal, who was manager of the Cumberland Exchange at Madisonville, and who put in the exchange here, resigned his position. His service for the company came to an end Saturday night. A Mr. Mitchell has succeeded him as manager. Mr. Neal has many friends who regret to see him leave. He contemplates going to St. Louis.

### Resignation Tendered.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 25.—Judge James Breathitt and M. F. Shryer, the Republican members of the Board of Commissioners for the Western Kentucky Asylum for the Insane, last night wired their resignation to Gov. Beckham as members of that body.

### A Free Man.

A telegram has been received in Madisonville by friends from Ellie Toward, in which he announces that he was cleared of the charge upon which he was tried and is now a free man.

Col. S. A. Houston, of Lawrence, Kas., has secured half a bushel of acorns from the McKisley farm in Ohio. His idea is to give them to people who will plant them and grow living monuments to the martyred President.





## LAUNCH OF THE METEOR.

The German Emperor's New Schooner Yacht Launched at Shooter's Island.

## EVERYTHING WENT OFF SMOOTHLY.

Miss Alice Roosevelt broke the traditional bottle and launched the schooner yacht Meteor, built at Shooter's Island for the Prince's brother, the German Emperor.

New York, Feb. 25.—The all-important event in the itinerary of Prince Henry of Prussia, yesterday, was the launching of the schooner yacht Meteor, built at Shooter's Island for the Prince's brother, the German Emperor.

Soon after eight the president and the prince and their suites embarked on a boat for Shooter's Island. The party proceeded by launch, and the ferryboat to the stand which had been erected at the inshore end of the ways on which the Meteor rested, the guns manning the boat saluted and the crowd cheering enthusiastically.

The president and prince, with Mrs. and Alice Roosevelt, arrived on the platform at 10:32. The prince conducted Miss Roosevelt to the small platform immediately under the bow of the boat.

Precisely at 10:30 Miss Roosevelt raised the bottle of champagne which had been enclosed in a beautiful silver filigree and which was suspended by a 35-foot silver chain. Dangling the bottle against the side of the vessel with vigorous and effective hand, the wine breaking into spray, Miss Roosevelt said in English:

"In the name of the German Emperor I christen the Meteor."

Her voice was loud and clear and could be distinctly heard on all the surrounding platform. Then she raised a silver ax and severed the rope holding the weight which kept the ship in the ways and the vessel went gracefully into the water.

Simultaneously cannon boomed and the noise of the gun was lost in that resulting from the roar of human voices, aided by the royal German band, the naval militia band and several bands on board the various vessels surrounding the island, whose occupants were all cheering loudly. Every hat was raised, and ties there was cheer after cheer for the president, the prince and Miss Roosevelt.

After the launching the president presented several persons to the prince, President Roosevelt, leaning over the railing, shook hands with many of the guests, who were old acquaintances. While this scene was going on, the crowd remained continually cheering and occasionally calling "Cheers for the prince," "Cheers for the president," or "Cheers for Miss Roosevelt."

Soon after the launching the presidential party and the prince proceeded to the hall, where a luncheon had been prepared. The health of the prince was drunk, and then Prince Henry said:

"On this occasion I wish to call for three cheers for the president of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt. Hip, hip, hooray!"

As the prince spoke he waved his arms as a signal and the launching shook with responsive cheer. Then President Roosevelt raised his right hand, and when there was silence, said:

"I ask three cheers for the guest who has already won our hearts, Henry of Prussia. Now a good one."

President Roosevelt's "Hip, hip, hooray!" was drowned in the roar of applause that greeted the call for cheers. Then the prince and the president shook hands warmly, and as the party started to leave the hall, some among the invited guests shouted:

"Mr. President I offer three cheers for the young lady who has had the honor of launching the meteor."

The cheers were given. The presidential party and the prince and his suite then left for the Robinsons for luncheon.

## THE GUEST OF THE NATION.

Prince Henry Royally Entertained at the National Capital—Luncheon at White House.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The dinner given to Prince Henry by President Roosevelt at the White House last night closed the elaborate series of honors bestowed on the royal visitor by official Washington yesterday. The affair was on an elaborate scale and brought together a most distinguished company. It was an affair of blue such as has rarely, if ever before, gathered in the White House.

To accommodate the large number of guests the dinner table was set in the East room, the decorations of which were on the most magnificent scale ever attempted. The electric lights and new feature of the decorations was the electric light illumination. Several thousand little electric lights of all colors and arranged in fanciful designs supplemented the illumination from the great chandeliers.

The general effect of the decorations on the dining room was pink and white. This was especially characteristic of the immense table, which was formed in the shape of a crescent with the concave side towards the east, where President Roosevelt had his seat. Large plates of pale and pink primroses in beds of ferns were placed at short spaces, and between them were huge crystal vases with bunches of red and white roses. Pink shaded candles completed the decorations of the table. On some of the mantels there were large bouquets of pink and white anemones with beds of ferns and other greens, and on others were a profusion of many colored crotons, while from the ceiling hung folds of smilax, and from the chandeliers were festooned ropes of the same material, brought between clusters of electric bulbs. Lack of the seats occupied by the president and the royal visitor were draped from the top of the windows the German and American flags.

Musical was furnished by the Marine band, which played the "March of Germania" and American patriotic airs. Shortly before the clock struck eight, Prince Henry arrived with Admiral Kappeler, the chief of the German mission, who had been waiting in an open carriage. As they left the embassy a large crowd had given them a warm greeting, and they were escorted by a heavy reception by the large number of people who had assembled around the portico.

When the prince and his suite descended the stairs to the White House, where the guests assembled. The dinner was set for eight o'clock, and when that hour arrived the guests passed through the blue room, where the presentations were made, and thence to the east room, where the dinner was served.

At the head of the table, with Prince Henry on his right, on his left was Lord Lansdowne, the British ambassador. On the right of Prince Henry was Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, while to the left of Lord Lansdowne was the German ambassador, Herr von Holleben, the German ambassador.

On the right of the French ambassador, the Italian ambassador, and the left of the French ambassador was Chief Justice Fuller.

During the dinner the president proposed the health of the prince and emperor and the German people, saying:

"We admire their great past and great present, and we wish all possible success in the future. May the bonds of friendship between the two peoples ever grow stronger."

The president also proposed the health of our guest, Prince Henry of Prussia, in these words:

"In the name of the people I greet you and extend you our warmest welcome and assurance of our heartiest good will."

## TILMAN WAS TURNED DOWN.

President Roosevelt Withdrew His Invitation to the Banquet to Honor of Prince Henry.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The president withdrew his invitation extended to Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, to attend the banquet to be given in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House. It is stated that the senator had refused the invitation because he was unable to leave his home in South Carolina.

The president was declared in contempt of the senate. Senator Martin, of Virginia, a member of the committee on naval affairs, has accepted an invitation to attend the banquet in place of Senator Tillman.

The invitation was extended originally to Senator Tillman, but the fact that he is the ranking minority member of the naval affairs committee.

## HE IS STILL PUNY.

Senator Tillman Refuses the President's Invitation to Attend the Banquet.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The following is the letter from the White House to Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, inviting him to attend the banquet to be given in honor of Prince Henry of Prussia at the White House.

"White House, Feb. 24.—The president regrets that he is compelled to withdraw the invitation to you to dine tonight at the White House. Very truly yours,

"GEORGE B. CORTELLI," Secretary to the President.

Commenting upon the letter, Mr. Tillman said:

"As for my being in contempt of the senate, which I presume is the excuse for this insult at the hands of the president, that I deny. I have been guilty of a breach of the rules and the privilege of the senate. The senate was not sitting as a court, but as a legislative assembly. It has the right to expel me if it chooses, but I am ready to abide its judgment and action. It has the right to arrest me and to hold me in custody until it makes disposition of my case, but it has no right to gag me, and the president has no right to judge me guilty of conduct unbecoming a senator and to belittle his high office by such a proceeding."

"He would have done just as I did under the circumstances. As to the insult, I will not accept it."

He added the old "iron brigade," headed by Gen. Wm. F. Felt, of Gen. B. Bragg, the old remaining commander of the old brigade, has just collected his seventy-five cavalry units, and he collected several hundred men.

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## DIRECT FROM MISS STONE.

Cablegram Received by Mr. Charles A. Stone, of Chelsea, Mass., From His Sister.

## SHE TELLS THE STORY OF HER RELEASE.

Left by Her Abductors Near a Village, She and Her Companion Made Their Way to Strumitz, Where They Were Received with Open Arms by Kind Hearted Bulgarians.

Boston, Feb. 26.—The first message from Miss Ellen M. Stone, the missing woman, to her family and friends was received last night by her brother Mr. Charles A. Stone, of Chelsea. The cablegram told of her release by the Bulgarians and her warm welcome by Strumitz. Prior to the receipt of this message, Mr. Stone received a dispatch from Strumitz, from Mr. Garg, the first dragoman of the American legation, as follows:

"Liberated Saturday night, Village Gradinar, near Strumitz, where village mayor led them nine o'clock Sunday. Am coming Salonika to-night with House."

Then came the long-looked-for message from the absent daughter and sister. It read as follows:

"Riatovatz, Feb. 25, 1905. 'Charles A. Stone, Chelsea, Mass.—Fred, thank God, and well, after my captivity of nearly six months. Yesterday, Sabbath morning, Mrs. Talika and her seven-week-old daughter, Elena, and I found ourselves left by our abductors near a village an hour distant from Strumitz. The Bulgarians were waiting for us, then we caught a glimpse of the strange-appearing travelers, took us in their arms from our horses, with tears and smiles of welcome, and led us into their house."

"Word was quickly sent to the friends engaged in the rescue service at church, and they came old and young, to greet us. What thanksgiving to God for this proof of his faithfulness to answer their prayers, for all—even the little child—had never ceased to pray for us—their lost friends."

"Since that hour our waking time has been crowded with friends from the city and surrounding villages, who have brought us their heartfelt congratulations for our deliverance."

"The Turkish government did not fail to question us as to our experiences. The governor of the city, with his suite, called this morning and again this afternoon, after the arrival of Dr. House and his son from Salonika, accompanied by Garg, the first dragoman of the American embassy at Constantinople. The last three have come to meet us to Salonika to-morrow, where Mr. Talika awaits his long-lost wife and their baby. They have brought me a bundle of letters from mother and my brothers and dearest friends. Thus with unpeakable gratitude to God and to all friends who by prayers and gifts have helped to free us, we begin our life of freedom."

"Your sister,"

"ELLEN M. STONE."

## THE FIRST TIME ON RECORD.

Arthur Egan, Chicago's Boy Life Saver to Receive the Royal Humane Society Medal.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Arthur Egan, the 17-year-old boy who has saved 27 lives in Lake Michigan, will be presented with a medal awarded by the Royal Humane Society of London, England, Saturday night.

William Wyndham, the British consul here, will make the presentation. The society gives only two medals a year, and this is the first time that one of them has been awarded to a resident of the United States.

## BY DIRECT POPULAR VOICE.

Ohio House of Representatives Votes in Favor of Electing T. C. Sweeney by Popular Vote.

Columbus, O., Feb. 22.—The house of representatives of the Ohio legislature has placed itself on record by voting in favor of electing the United States senators by a direct vote of the people. This action was taken when the Worthington resolution came up for consideration. It being adopted by a vote of 73 to 23, the resolution asks congress to take the necessary action.

Gov. Mcweeney Speaks. Columbus, O., Feb. 22.—McSweeney, speaking of the Tillman-McLaurin imbroglio, said: "If the senate exercises its full powers and the case comes to me, I will not shrink. I will stand squarely and firmly and deal with it as circumstances demand."

Minister Silva's Successor. New York, Feb. 26.—Jos. V. Concha, who succeeds Silva as minister in extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Colombia to this country, arrived here yesterday, on the steamer Albatross, and will leave shortly for Washington to assume his diplomatic duties.

Father Altheick Dead. Cincinnati, Feb. 25.—John C. Altheick, first general of the Catholic diocese of Cincinnati, died here yesterday, aged 72 years.

## FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

In the senate, on the 20th, with the exception of a few minutes given to the discussion of the Philippine tariff bill, the senate was devoted to discussion of the Philippine tariff bill. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 21st, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

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In the senate, on the 24th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 25th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 26th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 27th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 28th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 29th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 30th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 31st, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 1st, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 2d, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 3d, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 4th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 5th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 6th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 7th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 8th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 9th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 10th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 11th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 12th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 13th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 14th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 15th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 16th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 17th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

In the senate, on the 18th, the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion. Mr. Nelson (Conn.) and McMillan (D.) were the principal speakers. The bill, which was passed in the house on the 19th, was passed in the senate on the 20th.

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## BATTLE DREW BLOOD.

Andy Sisk Cut About Head and Face With Whiskey Bottle in Hands of Simon Fegan.

Monday afternoon on train No. 51 between Madisonville and Earlington a difficulty arose between Simon Fegan and Andy Sisk, both of whom are idle unionists, and who had been to Madisonville and were returning to their homes near Hecla. Both are said to have been drinking.

On the train Fegan bumped Sisk's head through one of the coach windows, and a free fight on the train was only averted by the interference of Special Agent J. B. Harlan, of the L. & N., who happened to be aboard.

When the train stopped at No. 9 mines Fegan got off and invited Sisk to come off and settle the trouble right there. Sisk was anxious and followed. A fight ensued in which Sisk got the worst of it, being struck by Fegan with a bottle of whiskey, which broke, cutting an ugly gash in the back of Sisk's head.

After breaking the bottle, Fegan struck Sisk in the face with his remnants, cutting gashes which drew blood freely. Sisk was brought to the surgeons and warrants for the arrest of both were issued.

NEW DEPO FOR SEBREE. Sebree, Feb. 22.—J. W. Logsdon, superintendent of the L. & N. Railroad Company, was here to take options on city property for a ninety-nine-year lease for the erection of a new passenger depot.

The Mexican bullsnake is being used in Washington as a rat-catcher.

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BUY THE BEST. We would like to have you order for any kind of a rig you may need. We would like to show you how promptly and satisfactorily we can serve you. BARNETT & ARNOLD.

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# The Bee

PAUL M. MOORE, Editor and Publisher.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1902.

### The Civic Federation.

The Hon. Oscar L. Strauss, the second vice chairman of the National Civic Federation, has an interesting article in the February number of Cassier's Magazine, giving the origin and scope of this organization. Representing the public are the names of a dozen of America's most honorable and distinguished citizens. To a dozen names of employers of labor, are added a dozen names of leaders of organized labor, making the thirty-six working members of the National Civic Federation. Mr. Strauss says:

"This conference and the movement it organized were the crystallization of a plan which many earnest and sagacious men have hoped for and had under consideration for years. After all the panaceas of the reformers were calmly reviewed, there had been growing up a general feeling that there must be some very simple and direct way by which sensible men could compose their differences and live together in industrial peace, giving to natural forces a free chance to work out their beneficent results."

If the efforts of this federation are to be confined only to "sensible men" its task is not difficult. The history of the labor world shows that sensible men do not have disputes. The sensible employer always grants, with the best treatment, just divisions of profit to labor and capital, and the sensible employee accepts and thrives. This same history shows many sensible employers and employees, and with these, strikes are unheard of.

The Industrial Commission reports the total membership of all labor organizations in the United States, July 1901, as 1,400,000. The census report for 1900 gives 20,870,000 men over 21 years of age in the United States. There are over 250,000 females engaged in cotton, woolen and other textile establishments, largely members of unions, who are included in the number of members reported by the commission. Hence not over six per cent. of the workmen over twenty-one years of age in the United States are members of labor organizations. Little of this organized labor endorses, by its daily life, the utterance of Archbishop Ireland, that "The personal freedom of the individual citizen is the most sacred and precious inheritance of Americans."

Not one of the dozen labor leaders, active in the federation, by his daily life and practical teachings endorses this noble utterance. On the other hand, organized labor, the representative of only six per cent. of the labor in the country, claims the world as its own.

Pres. George F. Baer, of the Reading Railway Company, in his lecture, "Work is Worship," well illustrates this when he says: "Today there is no greater absolute despotism and tyranny on earth than the power that forbids a man to work because of some other man's quarrels. The nod of a despot causing the arrest of any man in his kingdom represents no more arbitrary power than the edict which issues in the name of labor, whereby a workman without a grievance must stand with folded arms and see his family suffer for bread, because he is in terror of the ostracism, if not the personal violence which follows an attempt to be a free man."

We have had practical experience of all this in Hopkins county during the past twenty-three months. For twenty-five years the miners of this county had fair divisions of the profits of their labor; fair treatment and no disputes. Then came John Mitchell, one of the dozen labor leaders of the National Civic Federation, with his walking delegates, and ordered a strike. The 2000 miners in the county did not recognize Mitchell nor his delegates, but proposed to stand by the principle which Archbishop Ireland has so well stated in the utterance above quoted. Then came the armed camps of the United Mine Workers and the numberless outrages that followed. Houses filled with men, women and children riddled with bullets at midnight; non-union workmen wounded and shot to death; coal tipples fired on by day and by night, with long-range rifles; even nules and horses at the mines shot to death because they hauled "scab" coal; murderous attacks made on deputy sheriffs by armed mobs; non-union miners and operators threatened with assassination; attempts to dynamite houses filled with workmen; the free American miner compelled for his protection to carry the Winchester rifle with his dinner pail as he went to his daily toil. All this caused by members of the United Mine Workers of America and in the name of organized labor. And yet these brave men dug in 1901, 1,363,830 tons of coal, against 1,353,740 tons in 1900, with the pick in one hand and the rifle in the other.

These facts were published to the world in the daily papers and by the Mine Inspector of the State. With these facts before him John Mitchell, in his official report to the United Mine Workers of America, as published in their official journal of January 23, 1902, says in referring to the strike (?) in Hopkins county: "At the present time there are 1000 persons in that field dependent upon our organization for support. The companies have transported from the extreme Southern States a large number of colored workmen to man their mines, the output of which is a trifle in excess of one-half what it was prior to the inauguration of the strike."

The 1,000 persons he talks

## Stop the Blight

It is a sad thing to see fine fruit trees spoiled by the blight. You can always tell them from the rest. They never do well afterwards but stay small and sickly.

It is worse to see a blight strike children. Good health is the natural right of children. But some of them don't get their rights. While the rest grow big and strong one stays small and weak.

Scott's Emulsion can stop that, blight. There is no reason why such a child should stay small. Scott's Emulsion is a medicine with lots of strength in it—the kind of strength that makes things grow.

Scott's Emulsion makes children grow, makes them eat, makes them sleep, makes them play. Give the weak child a chance. Scott's Emulsion will make it catch up with the rest.

This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle. Send for free sample. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York, and all druggists.

about are principally myths. The colored workmen from the Southern States were not needed as ample supplies of labor, but white and colored, were waiting to take the places of the few men who quit the mines. John Mitchell uttered a deliberate falsehood when he declared the tonnage of the county was only a trifle in excess of one-half what it was prior to the "strike" (?). He uttered deliberate falsehoods when he referred to the social and political conditions of the county of Hopkins. He ignored the outrages committed in his name on non-union miners as he ignored the records of the courts with indictments against United Mine Workers for banding and confederating and for murder.

The "sensible men" that Mr. Strauss would have are scarce in this labor organization; the demagogues are plentiful and all ways to the front. Our sympathies and good wishes are with the distinguished representatives of the public in the Civic Federation, but we fear we will have to await the arrival of the millennium before their hopes are realized. But little good can be expected until the utterance of Archbishop Ireland is recognized by labor organizations as part of their faith, and lived up to.

### Good Advice.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than 75 per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effects such as Sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Constipation, Palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Gnawing and Burning Pains at the Pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue and Disagreeable Taste in the Mouth, Coming up of Food after Eating, Low Spirits, etc. Go to your Druggist and get a bottle of August Flower for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you. Try it. Sold by St. Bernard Druggists. Get Green's Special Almanac.

### What is the Marriageable Age?

In Germany a man in order to marry must be at least 18 years of age.

In Portugal a boy of 14 is considered marriageable and a girl of 12.

In Greece the man must have been seen at least 14 summers and the woman 12.

In France the man must be 18 and the woman 16.

In Belgium the same ages.

In Spain the intended husband must have passed his 14th year and the woman her 12th.

In Austria a man and a woman are supposed to be capable of conducting a home from the age of 14.

In Turkey any youth and maiden who can walk properly and understand the religious service are allowed to be united for life.

### THE PLEASURE OF MEMORY.

BY "TIMMIE."

As backward we look through the vista of time  
And list to the music of memory's chime,  
No matter how long the time has been,  
If we could we would live it over again.

We would cherish once more as in early years  
Our youthful hopes and youthful fears,  
We would build again our castles of air  
And dream of maidens both noble and fair.

In fancy's domain we roam at will  
Down the green valley or wooded hill,  
Broad over the scenes of other days  
Beyond the parting of the ways.

The sunshine's bright on the humble home,  
Where long years we used to roam,  
The wind whispers to the same old trees  
And the hollyhocks stir in the gentle breeze.

As the day we left the old home nest  
With hope exultant in our breast  
To win a fortune or win a name  
That would rank high on the list of fame.

Altho' we have lost in the battle of life  
And have come out loser in the unequal strife,  
The pleasure of memory is left to us still  
And in fancy we travel wherever we will.

**A CLEAR HEAD;**  
good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.

### A Known Fact.

An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.

### Tutt's Liver Pills

Does Not Like its Company.

The people of Webster county are indignantly opposed to the change at all. There is no need for such a change, as one Judge can do all of the business of the three counties with all ease, and have plenty of time to spare. It would be an outrage to take Webster out of the district as now, and place it with Hopkins. We like Hopkins county, but we don't like the proposed judicial change at all.—Dixon Journal, Democrat.

### A Thousand Dollars Thrown Away.

Mr. W. W. Baker, of Plainville, Neb., writes: "My wife had lung trouble for over 15 years. We tried a number of doctors and spent over a thousand dollars without any relief. She was very low and I lost all hope, when a friend suggested trying Foley's Honey and Tar, which I did; and thank to that great remedy I saved her life. She is stronger and enjoys better health than she has ever known in ten years. We shall never be without Foley's Honey and Tar and would ask those afflicted to try it." Sold by John N. Taylor.

Hereafter, according to a policy just adopted by the postal department, fourth-class postmasters, now numbering over 70,000, are not to be removed except for cause. This will rob members of Congress of their chief item of patronage.

### Short and is the Poist.

Gentlemen!—Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the finest preparation for the stomach and bowels that I have ever used. Wishing you continued success, I am yours very truly,  
W. C. Kinsler, New Troy, Mich.  
Sold by John N. Taylor.

Owensboro was in the throes of a coal famine last week. One day, so it is reported, there were only two cars of coal in the town, with dealers having lots of orders on them. The situation has been relieved somewhat by this time.

### For Stomach Troubles.

"I have taken a great many different medicines for stomach trouble and constipation," says Mrs. B. Geiger of Dunkerton, Iowa, "but never had as good results from any as from Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets." For sale by St. Bernard Druggists, Earlinton; Ben T. Robinson, Mortons Gap; George King, St. Charles.

The suit of Col. Thomas S. Pettit, contesting the election of Mayor Yewell, of Owensboro, who received a majority of fifty-five votes, was decided against Col. Pettit.

The Best Prescription for Malaria, Chills and Fever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50c.

A Boston man was fined \$20 in the police court for using an old United States flag as a waste bag in his business office.

Winter coughs are apt to result in consumption if neglected. They can be soon broken up by using Foley's Honey and Tar. John N. Taylor.

Fate oft scatters roses rare,  
And 'twould be rather nice,  
If fate in slippery seasons would  
Scatter ashes on the ice.

### To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

The Henderson City Council passed an ordinance annexing Audubon, a suburb with 3000 population.

The great beauty about Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is in its certainty to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache and Stomach Troubles. Sold by John N. Taylor.

J. Russell Brown, Jr., an 11-year-old boy, of Hinghamton, N. Y., is a wonder. He was born without arms, yet he can ride a bicycle, drive a horse, play the violin and the drum, and do many remarkable things with his feet.

**Cough Cure**  
At all druggists. The best known remedy for coughs and colds. Does not hoarseen or phlegm. Price 25c each.

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Any veteran, who contemplates attending the Reunion at Dallas, April 22nd to 25th, will receive a handsome picture of General Robert E. Lee, and a copy of his farewell address (suitable for framing), if he will send us his name and address, and the name and address of the Camp to which he belongs.



Your best route to Dallas will be via Memphis. The Cotton Belt Express line makes two round trips a week, leaving Memphis on Wednesdays and Saturdays. These trains leave Memphis morning and evening, stopping at all points en route. All lines also offering you close connections and excellent service.

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## WAR ON ASSAY OFFICES

Cripple Creek, Col., In a State of Terror Over Destruction of Assay Offices.

### SIX-OF-THEM WRECKED BY EXPLOSIONS

The Raiders Did Not Hesitate to Jeopardize Human Life, and Serious Injuries Were Inflicted on Several Persons—The Victims of the Attacks.

Victor Cole, Feb. 23.—Cripple Creek is in a state of terror owing to a premeditated attack upon the assay offices doing business in the district. Beginning at three o'clock Monday morning, and following in rapid succession, six explosions wrecked as many assay offices in the centers ranging from Victor to Cripple Creek and up to Goldfield. In every instance the object sought by the incendiaries was accomplished by the destruction of the offices with their fine equipment of delicate balances.

The raiders did not hesitate to jeopardize life, as all but one of the buildings were also occupied by sleeping families. As it was, men, women and children were hurled out of their beds by the shocks, and serious injuries inflicted. The full extent of the damage cannot be estimated.

In this city the Davenport office was wrecked by two explosions, involving a loss of fully \$12,000. Almost at the same time the assay offices of Vandewater, Morgan and Williams were treated likewise. The loss was approximately as large as Davenport's. One man, a miner, was severely injured at Morgan's office at Williams' office. He was passing at the moment of the explosion. Flying debris struck him in the face, gouging his eyes, and may result in total blindness.

In Cripple Creek Benjamin's assay office, north of the Flinders and Cripple Creek depot, was blown up. In the town of Goldfield, about a mile and a half north of here, almost simultaneously, Boyce's office and another assay establishment were wrecked. Boyce's family occupied an adjoining room. Mrs. Boyce was blown out of bed, but escaped without fatal injuries. She was badly shocked. A family living in the other office was also blown out of bed, but escaped serious injury. The giant powder was blown out of the windows at Goldfield.

In this city the powder was placed under the building.

The house in which a family lived next to the Williams assay office here was much damaged, and a woman was much surprised. Sheriff Robertson has called on his deputies, and is taking all means to discover, if possible, the perpetrators of the crimes.

The general impression here is that the attacks are the work of a well-organized effort to rid the district of all high-grade ore-purchasing institutions.

For years there has been systematic stealing of rich ore from the mines, amounting to thousands of dollars monthly. It is thought that to assayers have been doing business of buying such ore. Recently the Mine Owners' association discovered that shipments of high-grade ore had been a sale by assayers from this district to the Elberly smelter at San Francisco, and to the smelter at Salt Lake, but all failed to stop the traffic here.

Idaho miners from Tama City have been called for.

**MISS ELLEN STONE IS FREE.**

The American Missionary and the Companion, Miss Stone, returned at Strumitza.

Centinapine, Feb. 24.—Miss Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary wife, with Mrs. T. L. Stone, was released by brigades in the district of Salomika, September 3 last, has been released and arrived at Strumitza, Macedonia, at three o'clock yesterday morning.

Nobody was at Strumitza to meet Miss Stone, as the brigades had given no indication where they proposed to release the prisoners. Mrs. T. L. Stone and her baby were also released at the same time. They are all well. Miss Stone immediately made herself known to the authorities at Strumitza.

**Former Dangerous Man.**  
Deatling, Ill., Feb. 21.—William Black, a farmer, driving a load of hay into a yard here, here was caught between the top of the doorway and the load and his back broken. Physicians say he will die, or be a helpless cripple if he lives.

**Well-Known Scientist Dead.**  
New York, Feb. 22.—Henry Miller Pierce, is dead at Ocala, Fla., says a dispatch from Rochester to the Tribune. He was well known as a scientist and served for thirteen years as president of Rutgers' female college.

**Will Be Granted a New Trial.**  
St. Paul, Feb. 22.—Gov. C. D. LeMay, it is announced, will get a new trial on the charge of bigamy, for which the jury gave him four years last Saturday.

**The Week's Failures.**  
New York, Feb. 22.—R. G. Dun & Co. report: "Failures for the week number 250 in the United States, against 233 last year, and 31 in Canada against 30 last year."

## OTHERWISE UNNOTICED.

Prince Henry was the guest of honor at a state dinner, given at the White House, Monday night.

Prince Henry's reception at St. Louis will be distinctly American and devoid of ostentation.

Fred W. Braden, of Pine Bluff, Ark., was found dying in his room at Bryson hotel, St. Louis, with a gas jet open.

Workmen on the St. Louis World's fair site have begun the work of timbering the River des Peres channelways.

Henry Sniker was struck with a coal bucket and his skull fractured for refusing to drink with John Hagan at St. Louis.

Thomas Estrada Palma was formally elected first president of the Cuban republic by the electoral college, at Havana, Monday.

There is another municipal deadlock at Kansas City between Mayor Reed and the council. City officials have been closed, and employees can't be paid.

Germany suggests that England publish Lord Pauncefote's letters regarding his attempts at negotiations between the United States and Spain.

Chinese reformers assert that promises made by the government to heed certain officials have not been kept, and that the officials now hold nominal places in remote parts of the empire.

Prince Henry is said to be delighted at the spontaneous cordiality of his reception, both official and public, in the United States.

Senator Tillman considers himself insulted by the president's withdrawal of his invitation to the state dinner to Prince Henry.

Miss Ellen M. Stone and Mrs. T. L. Stone are resting at Strumitza for the present, and will probably make the journey to Constantinople by sea.

Joe Calcestrani was crushed to death in the mines at Herrin, Ill., by falling stone.

Former President Grover Cleveland has returned to Princeton, after spending the winter holidays along the coast of Virginia. He appears to be in good health.

Mrs. George Kindheart attempted suicide, at Beachton, Ill., by swallowing carbolic acid. Her action was the result of a family quarrel over trivial matters. Her recovery is doubtful.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence James of Evansville, Ind., entertained their friends at a dinner, Monday, in honor of their golden-bridiversary.

The farmers of Kansas are said to be feeding large quantities of wheat to their stock on account of the scarcity of corn.

## MISS ROOSEVELT'S PRESENT.

Emperor William's Gift to the Sponsor for His New Yacht.

New York, Feb. 23.—Before the luncheon given on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, Tuesday, in honor of President Roosevelt, by Prince Henry of Prussia, a golden bracelet with a picture of Kaiser Wilhelm in diamonds was presented to Miss Alice Roosevelt.

It was the emperor's gift to the young lady as sponsor for the new yacht Meteor. The presentation was made by Prince Henry on behalf of his bride, the empress.

The prince made a brief address, and the young lady thanked him very much. The bracelet is of very handsome workmanship and the portrait of the emperor in diamonds is well made.

**St. Louis Chemical Co. Incorporated.**  
Trenton, N. J., Feb. 20.—The St. Louis Chemical Co., capital \$1,000,000, was incorporated here, yesterday, to manufacture bleaching powder, caustic soda, etc. The incorporators are David E. Harrison, John Faulkner and George H. Courter, all of East Orange.

**Returned from Cuba.**  
Charleston, S. C., Feb. 20.—Gov. W. T. Durbin, of Indiana, with his staff, many of them accompanied by their wives, arrived here en route home from a trip to Cuba.

## THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 22.	
CATTLE—Native Steers	4.75 @ 5.00
COTTON—Medium	15.00 @ 15.25
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	84.00 @ 84.25
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	20.00 @ 20.25
PORK—No. 1	10.75 @ 10.85
ST. LOUIS.	
COTTON—Medium	14.75 @ 15.00
BREWER'S Steers	4.75 @ 5.00
CATTLE—Pair to Choice	4.75 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	84.00 @ 84.25
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	20.00 @ 20.25
PORK—No. 1	10.75 @ 10.85
KANSAS CITY.	
CATTLE—Pair to Choice	4.75 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	84.00 @ 84.25
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	20.00 @ 20.25
PORK—No. 1	10.75 @ 10.85
NEW ORLEANS.	
CATTLE—Pair to Choice	4.75 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	84.00 @ 84.25
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	20.00 @ 20.25
PORK—No. 1	10.75 @ 10.85
LOUISVILLE.	
CATTLE—Pair to Choice	4.75 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Red	84.00 @ 84.25
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	20.00 @ 20.25
PORK—No. 1	10.75 @ 10.85

## NEW... DIPLOMATS IN... WASHINGTON

Each succeeding year brings changes in the diplomatic corps at Washington, and interest always surrounds the newcomers who are to make their first bows to society in the national capital. This season presents many strangers, for there have been numerous changes among the representatives of foreign governments.

Uncle Sam now has diplomatic relations with more than thirty countries, which are represented at the American capital by six embassies and thirty legations.

The nearest approach to the pomp and pageantry of a royal court, with its emblems and insignia of rank, its stately ceremonials and dazzling splendor of gorgeous uniforms, is to be found in the assemblages of the diplomatic corps. In glitter, sparkle and color these levees present the most attractive of all the spectacular features of social life at the national capital.

Since the consequences of the Spanish-American war have installed the United States in the position of a world power, the diplomatic contingent has been growing larger year by year, and now representatives of nearly every land and clime are to be found in the foreign colony.

Embassadors are the bright particular stars of the diplomatic firmament, not only enjoying higher rank than plenipotentiaries, but are considered to represent more directly their sovereign governments.

There are only a few occasions each year, however, when the general public

began his diplomatic career as an attaché of the Belgian legation at The Hague. From there he went to Madrid, then to Vienna, Berlin and Lisbon. In Rome Baron Moncheur represented his government as counselor, and in Luxembourg he was acting charge d'affaires. His next post was in Mexico as Belgium's minister.

While in Mexico Baron Moncheur met the daughter of Powell Clayton, American ambassador, Miss Charlotte Clayton, to whom he will be married on Jan. 15 in her father's home.

Baron Moncheur is a widower and one of the most genial and democratic men in the diplomatic service. His wife was Miss Holman, the half sister of Mr. Padelford of Washington. The baron has three children, little girls.



Photo by Clinchard.

Baron Ludovic Moncheur, who are still in Mexico, but will come to Washington in the spring with his wife and two children, will live after their arrival here.

Baron Moncheur has taken the house of the late Senator and Mrs. Davis, 1710 H street, and is furnishing it very handsomely for the reception of his wife. The minister and his wife will doubtless entertain extensively, as the baron enjoys society.

More than usual interest is manifested in the new Belgian minister, who succeeds General Isaac Kien, one of the most popular members of the diplomatic corps. On his arrival in Washington he was entertained at a large dinner given in his honor by the Russian ambassador and Countess Cassini, thus receiving his introduction to social life under the most happy auspices.

Phya Akharaj, the Siamese envoy, comes from the land where the white elephant is a sacred creature. He is in a golden palace, fed and attended by waiters and domestics and served on bended knee. Nevertheless he displays all the outward signs of civilization. His diplomatic uniform is, according to the international fashion of the corps, a spatsheled coat, richly embroidered with fern leaves and branches laid on heavy ballion. He wears the regulation cocked hat of a lieutenant general and the white trousers of a hussar.

He is a young man to have attained his diplomatic rank, a native of the capital of his country, Bangkok, and a descendant of the ancient nobility. After completing his home education he was sent to Oxford, where he took both graduate and postgraduate degrees. He is a very wealthy man, both in his own right and in his expected inheritance. His previous official experience

Photo by Clinchard.

Among the notable additions to the diplomatic corps this season is the Phya Akharaj, the first Siamese to be permanently accredited to Washington. Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, who succeeds Baron Fava; Baron Ludovic Moncheur, the Belgian minister, and the new Persian minister also make their first appearance.

Signor Edmondo Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, is not a scion of the ancient or new nobility of his country. He is a well educated and thoroughly equipped business man and controls commercial houses at Florence, Milan, Genoa and Naples. In appearance he is a well preserved and dignified man of more than fifty years, wide-awake, full of business sagacity and very courteous. He is negotiating for one of the handsome residences in the exclusive quarter of the northwest.

It is said that he has offered \$300,000 for the residence of Bishop Hurst on Massachusetts avenue and Seventeenth street. Meanwhile he is quietly domiciled on one of the modest little side streets which run along the wall of the Vlatation academy and is known as The Sales street. It is more than probable that his prospective purchase will be made in the name of the Italian government and that Italy will maintain its own ambassadorial home at the capital.

Baron Ludovic Moncheur, the new Belgian minister, comes to Washington from Mexico and succeeds Count de Tervere. He was born in Brussels and

has been in the office of the secretary of state of Spain. At the time of his appointment to Washington he was first assistant secretary of state.

**Mirrors of the Greeks and Romans.**  
The mirrors of the ancient Greeks and Romans were thin disks of bronze and highly polished and usually fashioned with handles, though sometimes they were set upright on stands. Later on silver was used, and the first mirror of solid silver is said to have been made by Praxiteles in the time of Julius Caesar. Subsequently silver mirrors took the place of brass or bronze ones almost altogether, though steel, copper and even gold were also employed. Looking glasses of metal were not played everywhere up to the fifteenth century.

## SALT RHEUM CURED BY Johnston's Sarsaparilla

QUART BOTTLES. JUST SEEN IN TIME.

Light skin eruptions are a warning of something more serious to come. The only safe way to head this warning, Johnston's Sarsaparilla is the most powerful blood purifier known.

Nature, in her efforts to correct mistakes, which mistakes have come from careless living, or it may be from ancestors, shows out pimples, blotches and other imperfections on the skin, as a warning that more serious troubles (perhaps tumors, cancers, erysipelas or pulmonary diseases) are certain to follow if you neglect to heed the warning and correct the mistakes.

Many a lingering, painful disease and many an early death has been avoided simply because these notes of warning have been heeded and the blood kept pure by a right use of JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA.

Miss Abbie J. Bando, of Marshall, Mich., writes: "I was cured of a bad humor after suffering with it for five years. The doctors and my friends said it was salt rheum. It came out on my head, neck and ears, and then on my whole body. I was perfectly mad with it. What I suffered during those five years, is no use telling. Nobody would believe me if I did. I tried every medicine that was advertised to cure it. I spent money enough to buy a house. I heard JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA highly praised. I tried a bottle of it. I began to improve right away, and when I had finished the third bottle I was completely cured. I have never had a touch of it since. I never got any thing to me the least good till I tried JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA. I would heartily advise all who are suffering from humors or skin disease of any kind to try it at once. I had also a good deal of stomach trouble, and was run down and miserable, but JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA made me all right."

The blood is your life and if you keep it pure and strong you can positively resist disease or face contagion fearfully. JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA never fails. It is for sale by all druggists. In full quart bottles at only one dollar each.

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Besides sleeping at night, Cotton Belt trains carry Pullman Cafe Cars during the day and Pullman Coaches both day and night.

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of first-class drugs is with you all the time. We would like you to remember always that ours is the place for getting first-class drugs always.

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**BRYAN HOPPER, Manager.**

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